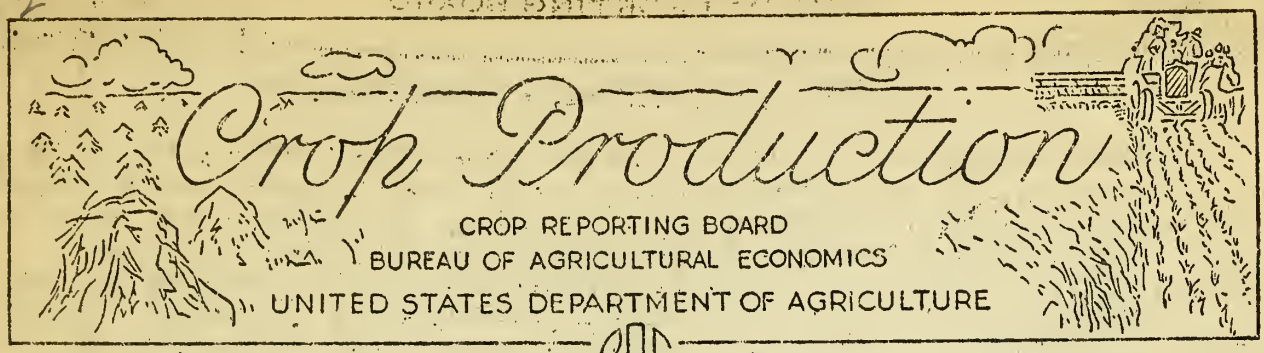

Release: March 10, 1948 — 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MARCH 1, 1948

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	PRODUCTION			
	Average 1936-45	1945	1946	Indicated 1947
	Thousand boxes			
CITRUS FRUITS 1/				
Oranges & Tangerines	86,678	104,350	118,680	116,160
Grapefruit	44,593	63,450	59,520	60,860
Lemons	12,186	14,450	13,760	12,200

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1937-46	1947	1948	Average 1937-46	1947	1948
	Million pounds			Millions		
January	8,226	8,889	8,354	3,316	4,558	4,338
February	7,888	8,456	8,219	3,927	4,806	4,723
Jan.-Feb., Incl.	16,114	17,345	16,573	7,243	9,364	9,061

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1948

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 10, 1948
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT, as of MARCH 1, 1948

Seasonal progress at the opening of a new crop year is nearly normal in most of the country, though somewhat retarded in the South. Winter wheat apparently has survived a relatively short but severe winter in as good as or better condition than late plantings and unfavorable fall conditions had led growers to expect. Practically all areas have ample moisture supplies, rains the last week in February provided moisture to most of those not fully supplied earlier. The chief exceptions are Southern California and Arizona. Irrigation water supplies also, improved during February, but some areas will be short. Because farm work was well advanced in the long fall season of 1947, farmers are well prepared to go forward with spring work as soon as it is possible to get into their fields.

Weather was unfavorably cold and snowy in the first week of February. It then turned mild and by the last week was warm in most of the country. Only in the Northeast were average temperatures for February much below normal. In most of the East and South, they were above normal and in the western half of the country they varied from slightly below normal in the Southwest to slightly above normal in the Northwest. Precipitation in the form of frequent snow or rain was nearly normal to above normal in most of the country. The chief exceptions were in Florida and southern parts of the Gulf States where dry weather favored seasonal activities, and in California and Arizona where protracted dry weather has created a critical situation for crops. Relatively heavy precipitation in the southern Great Plains from eastern Nebraska to north Texas and New Mexico was beneficial to winter wheat. February thaws removed much of the snow cover in northern areas and where the ground was frozen caused heavy run-off and flooding of streams, and left fields muddy. Many lower ranges were opened to grazing. Snow packs in Mountain areas increased in February. Prospects for irrigation water in areas depending upon stream run-off, rather than on reservoirs, were below normal in many sections. In general, the water supply ranged from good in most northern portions to below normal in most southern portions, particularly in California, Nevada and Arizona. Spring was slow to arrive in areas where it is normally expected by March 1.

Field work was limited all over the country during February. In the South and Southwest seeding of spring grains was delayed by wet fields and while it is not yet too late, farmers in those regions had hoped to increase their spring seedings to augment the relatively small acreages of fall grains they were able to seed. Only a little spring seeding had been done as far north as Virginia, Oklahoma and southern Kansas. Pastures were growing, but in many instances were too soft to turn in livestock, so that continued feeding was necessary. Planting of early potatoes and truck crops went ahead as weather permitted. In the North the soil was not frozen to usual depths and it was hoped that the snow cover would melt slowly and penetrate the soil with a minimum run-off. Fields were muddy where bare of snow and practically no soil preparation was possible. Roads were blocked in northern parts of the Mid-west and this, coupled with the sharp drop in prices, limited the movement of grain and livestock from farms. Supplies of roughage and grain feeds appeared ample in most sections of the country. Peaches were blooming in Georgia and South Carolina, and farther north most trees apparently escaped with little damage from low February temperatures.

Wheat has wintered well in virtually all areas, so far as can be observed at this date. Fields were greening up as far north as Maryland, Kentucky, southern Illinois and Nebraska and in southern States have furnished limited pasture where not too soft. Frequent snows supplied cover during most of the cold weather, minimizing winter-kill and "heaving", though some damage of this sort is anticipated in Pennsylvania and some other sections where snow cover was insufficient. Late sown wheat is now given a fair chance to produce a crop. Soil moisture has improved in practically

all wheat areas, though more subsoil moisture is desirable in northwest Texas, New Mexico and southeastern Colorado. Abandonment may be heavy in dry portions of California.

The 1947-48 orange crop improved in Florida, so that despite freeze damage in Arizona, the total crop is only slightly smaller than last season's record. Grapefruit production is about 2 percent larger than last season, but lemons are a smaller crop. The aggregate citrus crop is about 1 percent below last year's record tonnage and about one third above average. Truck crops improved during the latter half of February after cold weather and wet fields (drought in California) had retarded preparation of fields, planting and growth of vegetables in practically all areas except Florida. Winter truck crop production will be 8 percent more than a year ago, and 22 percent above average. The total acreage of Spring crop vegetables may slightly exceed that of last year, but prospective per acre yields on early plantings are below last year.

Egg production in February was about 2 percent less than in February 1947, chiefly because of 2 percent fewer laying hens, as the rate of lay was about the same both years. Total production was still about 20 percent above average. Culling of farm flocks was very heavy during February. Milk production per cow was the second highest on record for February, but largely because of reduced numbers of milk cows on farms total production was 3 percent less than in February 1947. The increase in production per cow from February 1 to March 1 was considerably more than the usual seasonal increase. Partial opening of western ranges was welcome to stockmen as heavy supplemental feeding has been necessary and continues in some portions. Livestock are wintering well with light death losses, but with some shrinkage because of storms and snow.

CITRUS: Total orange production for the 1947-48 season is now estimated at 112.3 million boxes -- 1½ percent less than the record crop last season but 34 percent above the 10-year average. Florida tangerines turned out 3.9 million boxes compared with 4.7 million last season. Grapefruit production for all States is placed at 60.9 million boxes -- 2 percent above last season and 36 percent above average.

Florida weather during February was favorable for citrus. Moisture continued plentiful. Citrus trees are in full bloom and a good set of fruit is in prospect. Fruit left from the 1947 bloom continues to increase in size.

Florida oranges are estimated at a record total of 56 million boxes -- 31 million early and midseason and 25 million Valencias. Last season the total was 53.7 million boxes of which 30.5 million were early and midseason and 23.2 million were Valencias. Florida grapefruit production totals 31 million boxes -- 2 million more than produced last season.

By the first of March, about 32.0 million boxes of Florida oranges had been harvested. Of this, 2.5 million were Valencias, most of which was taken by processors. Of the 32.0 million boxes utilized, canners used 17.3 million. Last year to March 1, about 27.5 million boxes of oranges were harvested of which 9.2 million were used by canners. Grapefruit harvest to March 1 totaled 15.2 million boxes of which 9.5 million were canned. Last year to the same date 14.9 million boxes of grapefruit were picked, of which 8.8 million were canned. The Florida tangerine harvest is completed. About 0.6 million boxes were processed this year compared with 0.9 million last year.

Texas citrus fruit and trees sustained practically no damage from the late January freeze. The 1948 bloom was retarded only slightly and all trees are expected to be in full bloom by mid-March. February weather was generally favorable for citrus. Texas oranges are estimated at 5.8 million boxes -- 16 percent more than last season's crop of 5 million. Grapefruit are placed at 24 million boxes -- 3 percent more than last season. Oranges harvested to March 1 totaled about 3.6 million boxes compared with about 3.4 million to March 1 last year. Grapefruit harvested to March 1 totaled only about 10 million boxes, this year compared with about 14 million to March 1 last year. Processing of grapefruit this year was about 3 million boxes compared with about 5 million to March 1 last year.

Arizona grapefruit and Valencia oranges were severely damaged by several freezes, especially in late January. Grapefruit are now estimated at only 3.0 million boxes compared with 4.1 million last season. Valencia oranges are indicated at only .28 million boxes compared with .6 million last season. Navels were nearly all harvested prior to the freezes and damage was negligible. Production is estimated at .48 million boxes compared with .6 million last season.

In California the severe drought continued during February. A few showers fell during the month but the over-all rainfall was seriously deficient. Navel and miscellaneous oranges are estimated at 19.1 million boxes -- 3 percent less than the 1946-47 crop. The Central California crop is about all harvested. Supplies are now coming from the Southern Counties. About 11 million boxes were harvested by March 1 of which a little over a million were processed. Last year to March 1 about 12 million boxes were harvested of which 1 million were processed. Valencias, which will be harvested next summer and fall, are estimated at 30.3 million boxes -- 11 percent less than last season. Sizes are expected to be very small this season. California grapefruit are indicated to total 2.9 million boxes this season compared with 3.1 million last season. Lemons are now placed at 12.2 million boxes -- 11 percent less than last season.

Milk production on farms in the United States during February is estimated at 8.2 billion pounds. As a result of the extra day in February, output for the month was only 3 percent lower than in February 1947. On a daily basis, it was 6 percent below a year earlier and the lowest for February since 1941, but 1 percent above the 1937-46 average for the month. Reduced numbers of milk cows on farms was mainly responsible for the lower level of milk production than in recent Februarys as the daily average milk production per cow was higher than for any other February on record except for 1947. Milk production per capita for February averaged 1.95 pounds per day, lowest for the month since 1937.

March 1 milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents was 14.74 pounds, 7 percent above a month earlier, considerably more than the usual seasonal increase of 5 percent from February 1 to March 1. Production per cow was 2 percent lower than on March 1 a year earlier but 8 percent above the 1937-46 average for the date. Production was down from 2 to 5 percent in all major geographic divisions compared with March 1 a year earlier but up from 4 to 12 percent over the 1937-46 average for the date.

The percentage of milk cows reported in production for the United States on March 1 averaged 66.3 percent for crop correspondents' herds, the lowest since 1935 except for March 1 of 1944, 1945, and 1946. However, this was 2 percent higher than a month earlier and more than the usual seasonal increase in percentage milked from February 1 to March 1. In the North Atlantic, West North Central, and Western States, the March 1 percentage milked was above the 1937-46 average for the date.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1948

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 10, 1948
3:00 P.M.(E.S.T.)

February 1948 production in the 22 States for which monthly milk production estimates are available, adjusting all leap year Februarys to a 28-day basis, indicates that milk production in States east of the Mississippi River was generally above average for the month, but below February production a year earlier. In States west of the Mississippi, February production was generally below average for the month, except in some Intermountain States and California. Production in the 22 States in February 1948, adjusted to 28 days, indicates that output in the U.S. was rather generally below February 1947. In Montana, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, and Oklahoma, February milk production was the lowest since the late 1930's, and also in Kansas except for 1946, adjusting all leap year Februarys to 28 days for comparison. February 1948 milk production was at or near highest on record for the month in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and California.

In Wisconsin, the Nation's leading dairy State, February milk production was 1,090 million pounds; in Minnesota, 671 million pounds; in California, 440 million pounds; in Iowa, 426 million pounds; and in Illinois 396 million pounds. February production for other States compared with the 1937-46 average for the month is shown in the table below.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/

State	Feb. Average 1937-46	Feb. 1947	Jan 1948	Feb. 1948	State	Feb. Average 1937-46	Feb. 1947	Jan. 1948	Feb. 1948
	Million pounds					Million pounds			
N.J.	75	81	83	80	N.C.	95	106	106	102
Pa.	349	386	401	393	S.C.	40	41	42	41
Ind.	232	253	242	240	Tenn.	125	138	135	134
Ill.	384	402	387	396	Okla.	169	167	139	151
Mich.	361	407	398	401	Mont.	44	43	39	39
Wis.	942	1,103	1,029	1,090	Idaho	85	87	93	92
Minn.	672	716	648	671	Utah	44	48	50	49
Iowa	461	458	431	426	Wash.	132	136	138	134
Mo.	226	254	254	244	Oreg.	84	80	81	79
N.Dak.	135	132	116	123	Calif.	366	431	432	440
Kans.	215	208	187	201	Other States	2,552	2,662	2,793	2,571
Va.	100	117	130	122	U.S.	7,088	8,456	8,354	8,219

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,723,000,000 eggs in February -- 2 percent less than in February last year, but 20 percent above the 1937-46 average. The decrease was due to a 2 percent decrease in the number of layers. Egg production was down in all parts of the country, except the East North Central and Western States, where production increased 2 and 9 percent respectively. Decreases from a year ago were 9 percent in the South Central, 6 percent in the South Atlantic, 3 percent in the West North Central and 1 percent in the North Atlantic States.

The Nation's farm flock averaged 379,871,000 layers in February -- 2 percent less than in February last year but 3 percent above average. Layers were fewer than last year in all parts of the country except the North Atlantic and Western States where they increased 2 percent. Decreases from last year were 6 percent in the South Atlantic, 3 percent in the South Central and 2 percent in the North Central States. Culling from farm flocks was much heavier in February this year than last. Layers in farm flocks decreased by about 13 million from Feb. 1 to March 1 compared with a disappearance of about 7 million layers last year. The 10-year average disappearance during the month is also about 7 million layers.

Egg production per layer in February was 12.4 eggs, about the same as in February last year, but above the 10-year average of 10.6 eggs. The rate reached a record high level in the East North Central and Western States. Increases in the rate from a year ago of 5 percent in the East North Central and 6 percent in the West were offset by decreases of 6 percent in the South Central, 3 percent in the North Atlantic and 1 percent in the West North Central States. The rate did not change in the South Atlantic States. Average egg production per layer for the first 2 months of this year was 23.5 eggs, compared with 24.0 during the same months last year and an average of 19.6 eggs.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-February averaged 45.0 cents per dozen, the highest February price since 1920 -- 17 percent above the price a year ago and 79 percent above the 1937-46 average. The seasonal decrease from January to February was 3.7 cents per dozen, compared with a decrease of 2.7 cents during the month last year and a 10-year average decrease of 3.6 cents. Shell egg markets were steady to firm during February. There was a light into-storage movement, most noticeable on the Pacific Coast.

Chicken prices on February 15 averaged 26.0 cents per pound live weight, the highest price for the month in 39 years of record. This compares with 25.3 cents a year ago and an average of 18.2 cents. Prices decreased 0.3 cents per pound during the month ending February 15, the same as last year, compared with an average seasonal increase of 0.2 cents. Live poultry markets were fairly steady on fowl during February, but weak on young stock. Supplies were moderate.

Turkey prices in mid-February averaged 37.3 cents per pound live weight, the highest price of record for the month, compared with 29.8 cents a year ago and an average of 22.4 cents. Turkey markets on live and dressed turkeys were steady during February. Receipts of live turkeys were extremely limited. Storage stocks on February 1 of 83 million pounds, were 56 million pounds less than a year ago and 4 million pounds less than the 1943-47 average.

The cost of the United States farm poultry ration at mid-February prices was $4.55 per 100 pounds compared with $3.43 a year ago and a 10-year average of $2.23. Although the cost on February 15 was the highest of record for the month it was 53 cents less than it was a month earlier. This 53 cent drop was the first drop in price since last May

DECREASE IN SALES OF CHICKENS FROM FARMS IN 1947

Sales of chickens from farms in 1947 amounted to 2,147 million pounds live weight compared with 2,292 million pounds in 1946. Although sales of young chickens in 1947 were 4 percent larger than in 1946, sales of mature chickens were 14 percent smaller, resulting in 6 percent smaller total sales in 1947. Inventory numbers of hens decreased 6 percent from January 1, 1947 to January 1, 1948, while pullets remained about the same. Other chickens decreased 9 percent.

Of the total number of chickens sold in 1947, 57 percent were young chickens with an average live weight of 3.6 pounds, and 43 percent were hens and roosters with an average live weight of 5.3 pounds. The average live weight of all chickens sold was 4.3 pounds compared with 4.4 pounds in 1946.

Sales during the 4 months of heaviest marketings July through October made up 51.9 percent of the year's total, compared with 50.8 percent in 1946. During the first 4 months of 1947, the season of lightest marketings, sales of chickens amounted to 15.7 percent of the year's poundage, compared with 18.4 percent in 1946.

Of the total pounds of chickens sold in 1947, 33 percent came from flocks in the West North Central States, 21 percent from the East North Central, 17 percent from the North Atlantic, 14 percent from the South Central, 8 percent from the West and 7 percent from the South Atlantic States.

SALE OF CHICKENS FROM FARMS 1/

Area and Year		Percent of total pounds sold during year											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
N.Atl.	1946	5.9	5.8	6.1	8.5	10.0	8.9	9.3	9.4	13.3	10.4	7.0	5.4
	1947	4.3	4.1	5.2	5.9	7.5	8.2	9.4	12.6	13.1	12.2	9.3	8.2
E.N.C.	1946	5.6	3.6	3.0	5.2	5.8	8.4	11.2	13.5	15.2	13.5	8.3	6.7
	1947	3.9	2.4	3.1	3.7	6.1	7.8	10.7	13.2	15.5	16.4	10.6	6.6
W.N.C.	1946	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.8	5.3	7.9	12.3	15.0	17.8	18.8	9.4	4.6
	1947	2.2	1.7	1.7	2.8	4.5	6.6	11.4	14.9	17.0	19.9	13.0	5.2
S.Atl.	1946	7.9	8.6	8.2	7.7	10.2	10.3	11.1	8.4	8.5	6.9	6.3	6.8
	1947	5.2	7.2	7.7	7.6	9.2	10.3	9.0	8.1	9.2	10.9	7.6	8.0
S.Cent.	1946	5.1	4.3	5.2	7.7	12.8	12.7	11.9	11.7	8.7	7.8	6.3	5.8
	1947	3.9	4.5	5.7	8.8	11.9	11.0	12.2	10.4	8.2	8.3	8.3	6.8
West.	1946	6.9	5.0	5.8	7.3	9.8	10.2	10.6	11.0	10.4	9.0	7.1	6.9
	1947	5.4	5.0	6.2	6.7	7.9	10.9	10.9	11.1	10.5	9.8	8.2	7.4
U.S.	1946	4.7	3.9	4.1	5.7	8.0	9.2	11.3	12.5	13.9	13.1	7.9	5.7
	1947	3.6	3.2	3.9	5.0	7.0	8.3	10.8	12.8	13.7	14.6	10.5	6.6

1/ Excluding commercial broilers.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1948

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 10, 1948
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP AND STATE	Production 1/ Average 1936-45	1945	1946	Indic. 1947
	Thousand boxes			
ORANGES:				
California, all	46,532	44,010	53,670	49,400
Navels & Misc. 2/	18,203	17,680	19,670	19,100
Valencias	28,329	26,330	34,000	30,300
Florida, all	33,030	49,800	3/53,700	56,000
Early & Midseason	18,125	25,400	3/30,500	31,000
Valencias	14,905	24,400	23,200	25,000
Texas, all 2/	2,942	4,800	5,000	5,800
Early & Midseason	1,722	2,880	3,150	3,480
Valencias	1,220	1,920	1,850	2,320
Arizona, all 2/	697	1,210	1,200	760
Navels & Misc.	327	570	600	480
Valencias	371	640	600	280
Louisiana, all 2/	288	330	410	300
5 States 4/	83,488	100,150	113,980	112,260
Total Early & Midseason 5/	38,664	46,860	54,330	54,360
Total Valencias	44,824	53,290	59,650	57,900
TANGERINES:				
Florida	3,190	4,200	3/4,700	3,900
All oranges and tangerines:				
5 States 4/	86,678	104,350	118,680	116,160
GRAPEFRUIT:				
Florida, all	22,830	32,000	3/29,000	31,000
Seedless	8,840	14,000	3/14,000	14,000
Other	13,990	18,000	3/15,000	17,000
Texas, all	16,121	24,000	6/23,300	24,000
Arizona, all	3,031	4,100	6/ 4,100	3,000
California, all	2,611	3,350	3,120	2,860
Desert Valleys	1,115	1,220	1,220	940
Other	1,496	2,130	1,900	1,920
4 States 4/	44,593	63,450	59,520	60,860
LEMONS:				
California 4/	12,186	14,450	13,760	12,200
LIMES:				
Florida 4/	135	200	170	190

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Production includes the following quantities in 1946 not harvested on account of economic conditions (1,000 boxes): Oranges, Florida Early and Midseason, 900; Tangerines, Florida, 800; Grapefruit, Florida Seedless, 800; Other, 1,800. 4/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for Calif. grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and Other States, oranges including tangerines 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., Calif. lemons, 79 lb; Florida limes, 80 lb. 5/ In Calif., and Ariz., Navels and miscellaneous. 6/ Production includes the following excessive quantities not utilized on account of economic conditions; Tex., 500,000 boxes; Ariz., 923,000 boxes (480,000 boxes unharvested and 443,000 boxes dumped).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1948

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 10, 1948
3:00 P.M.(E.S.T.)

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	Average 1937-46	March 1 1946	March 1 1947	March 1 1948
		Pounds		
Me.	13.0	12.6	13.5	12.9
N.H.	14.7	14.8	15.8	15.2
Vt.	14.2	13.8	14.4	13.9
Mass.	17.1	16.2	17.3	17.2
Conn.	17.4	16.4	17.3	16.9
N.Y.	17.2	17.8	18.9	18.0
N.J.	20.0	20.0	20.6	20.3
Pa.	16.9	17.2	17.5	17.5
N.Atl.	16.83	16.99	17.79	17.45
Ohio	14.8	15.2	15.2	15.3
Ind.	13.6	14.3	15.0	14.6
Ill.	15.0	15.7	16.6	16.0
Mich.	17.2	17.3	18.8	18.6
Wis.	17.2	18.7	19.1	18.5
E.N.CENT.	15.96	16.94	17.56	17.11
Minn.	18.1	19.3	20.2	20.4
Iowa	15.5	16.3	17.3	16.8
Mo.	9.2	9.7	11.0	10.6
N.Dak.	13.0	13.1	14.5	14.6
S.Dak.	11.6	12.7	12.8	12.7
Nebr.	13.4	14.7	15.4	15.4
Kans.	13.8	13.9	15.5	15.5
W.N.CENT.	14.04	15.03	16.09	15.77
Md.	14.8	15.3	16.7	15.8
Va.	10.4	11.5	11.5	11.7
W.Va.	9.0	9.8	9.6	9.5
N.C.	10.8	11.2	11.9	11.1
S.C.	9.9	10.2	10.1	9.9
Ga.	8.4	8.3	8.8	8.9
S.ATL.	10.55	11.13	11.36	10.92
Ky.	9.8	10.5	10.4	10.1
Tenn.	9.0	9.7	9.6	9.7
Ala.	7.8	7.6	8.2	8.2
Miss.	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.5
Ark.	7.2	6.7	7.0	7.3
Okla.	9.7	9.8	10.8	10.0
Tex.	8.0	8.0	7.8	7.9
S.CENT.	8.49	8.65	9.03	8.88
Mont.	13.1	14.2	14.6	14.5
Idaho	16.0	16.7	18.1	18.3
Wyo.	12.7	15.8	16.4	16.9
Colo.	14.0	14.3	15.4	16.0
Utah	16.5	17.6	16.7	17.8
Wash.	16.3	17.2	17.8	17.2
Oreg.	14.1	13.4	14.0	14.6
Calif.	18.0	19.4	19.8	19.8
WEST.	15.24	16.26	16.83	17.14
U.S.	13.51	14.28	15.08	14.74

1/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows(in milk or dry). Figures for New Eng. States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 10, 1948
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.

FEBRUARY EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on hand during February		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced During February		2 Mos.-Jan. & Feb	
	1947 1/	1948	1947 1/	1948	1947 1/	1948	1947 1/	1948
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Me.	1,830	2,123	1,562	1,543	31	33	66	68
N.H.	2,026	2,085	1,562	1,491	32	31	66	65
Vt.	852	874	1,633	1,636	14	14	29	29
Mass.	4,390	4,331	1,703	1,641	75	71	155	149
R.I.	494	467	1,593	1,560	8	7	16	15
Conn.	2,820	2,830	1,562	1,586	44	45	93	92
N.Y	13,093	13,338	1,450	1,421	190	190	395	407
N.J.	8,518	8,446	1,484	1,409	126	119	240	228
Pa.	18,633	19,612	1,400	1,343	261	264	542	525
N.Atl.	52,206	54,106	1,479	1,431	781	774	1,612	1,578
Ohio	16,755	16,602	1,266	1,348	212	224	428	439
Ind.	14,109	13,965	1,271	1,354	179	189	349	362
Ill.	19,330	19,506	1,187	1,247	229	231	446	442
Mich.	10,826	10,256	1,254	1,311	136	134	268	270
Wis.	15,936	15,736	1,305	1,311	208	206	425	419
E.N.Cent.	76,948	75,065	1,253	1,311	964	984	1,910	1,932
Minn.	26,230	25,826	1,378	1,366	361	353	743	709
Iowa	29,989	29,914	1,266	1,328	380	397	759	769
Mo.	19,340	19,170	1,243	1,186	240	227	449	425
N.Dak.	4,508	4,204	991	1,003	45	42	86	81
S.Dak.	8,130	8,402	1,221	1,102	100	93	138	169
Nebr.	13,114	12,734	1,361	1,328	178	169	345	316
Kans.	14,156	13,338	1,400	1,302	198	174	378	324
W.N.Cent.	115,525	113,588	1,300	1,281	1,502	1,455	2,948	2,793
Del.	856	836	1,263	1,317	11	12	22	22
Md.	3,353	3,349	1,260	1,256	42	42	83	78
Va.	8,436	7,921	1,254	1,264	106	99	206	185
W.Va.	3,326	3,223	1,126	1,119	37	36	73	67
N.C.	8,330	7,484	921	977	83	73	151	127
S.C.	3,216	3,073	846	824	27	25	47	41
Ga.	6,060	5,638	840	856	51	49	91	83
Fla.	1,803	1,874	1,148	1,137	21	21	38	37
S.Atl.	35,380	33,398	1,056	1,068	378	357	711	640
Ky.	2,434	2,283	1,054	1,003	100	93	193	173
Tenn.	8,770	8,537	944	905	83	77	157	133
Ala.	5,972	5,740	862	812	51	46	89	75
Miss.	5,446	5,242	750	655	41	34	69	56
Ark.	5,693	5,493	801	696	46	38	75	62
La.	3,053	2,890	750	725	23	21	38	34
Okla.	9,342	9,021	1,280	1,189	120	107	220	204
Tex.	23,556	22,794	1,082	1,033	257	237	446	412
S.Cent.	71,266	68,995	1,012	948	721	653	1,289	1,149
Mont.	1,653	1,578	1,131	1,201	19	19	37	37
Idaho	1,983	1,917	1,327	1,363	26	26	51	50
Wyo.	695	650	1,193	1,276	8	8	16	16
Colo.	2,887	2,959	1,193	1,305	34	39	65	70
N.Mex.	956	974	1,264	1,085	12	11	22	19
Ariz.	540	590	1,488	1,305	8	8	14	15
Utah	2,704	2,730	1,344	1,436	36	39	71	73
Nev.	263	271	1,274	1,363	3	4	6	7
Wash.	4,440	4,176	1,445	1,514	64	63	129	131
Oreg.	3,060	2,840	1,411	1,505	43	43	82	87
Calif.	14,872	16,114	1,392	1,491	207	240	401	464
West.	34,053	34,809	1,351	1,436	460	500	894	969
U.S.	385,978	379,871	1,245	1,243	4,806	4,723	9,364	9,061

1/ Revised.

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